Congressional.

were mustered into service, which appropriation has not been expended. The bill which the President

has just vetoed devotes one million of that appro-

priation to clothe Kentucky soldiers. The Presi-

dent objects because it directs that the expenditure

be made by other than bonded officers of govern-

ment employ; that two sets of agents will be ap-

pointed to do the same duty, who will be bidders

against each other in the market. On motion, in

the Senate to-day, to pass the bill over the veto,

the vote stood, year 10, nays 8-not the two thirds

mittee of both Houses prepare and publish an address to the country. The House has heretofore

The Senate adopted a resolution that a joint com-

In the House this morning, the Speaker presented

a resolution passed by the legislature of Georgia, declaring that that State would never submit to re-

construction or Yankee affilation on any terms;

which was read and ordered to be printed. Author-

ity has been granted a committee to investigate fede

eral outrages in North-Carolina, and send for per-

sons and papers. The bill reported by the Military

committee some time ago, to repeal all exemption laws, was taken up and referred back to committee;

yeas 82, nays 24. House in open session only

SECOND DISPATCE]

soldiers; North-Carolina, 47 commi

RICHMOND, Jan. 12 .- In the House this morning

required by the Constitution.

adopted the same.

about half an hour.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting

man, L. R. Waddell, Esq., reported the following

porism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive aws to her citizens is just cause of complaint; and whereas, an earnest desire on our part as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, to restore justice, secure domestic tranquility, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is just cause for assembling to-

be unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, and ought to be resisted by all constitutional and legal

upon the plea of military necessity, or to institute a "supreme law power," would be revolutionary

ing those who had put substitutes in the army, was a gross violation of plighted faith between the gov-ernment and her citizens, and is well calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of the government, the wisdom and honesty of Congress and the administration.

potism and her sovereignty for the good of her peo-

Gov. Vance in maintaining the rights of the people and the supremacy of the civil over the military

Resolved, That we are opposed to the conscription of any more men in the State of North-Carolina until all persons residing among us, who claim no allegiance, are either conscripted or sent out of the

our members in Congress to use their influ modifying it; and do further request them to urge the authorities to permit the people in North-Carolina to retain the grain grown in the State for the

portunity to reassure our brave soldiers in the field that no effort will be spared to provide for their wives and children, and that we exhort them not to desert their comrades in arms, but to stand by their rights, hoping that a speedy peace may be the fruit

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Standard for publication, and that other papers in the State favorable to peace, be re-

and unanimously adopted. After the adoption of the resolutions, L. R. Waddell being called upon, made a brief speech in sup-

C. LASSITER,

sons concerned therein.

service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to fur nished a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute, be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear

The Congress of the Confederate States of America de enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed

[Approved, January 5th, 1864.]
II. Persons rendered liable to military service, by operation of the preceding Acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held hable by

ervice are required to report as volunteers or con-

liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to vol-unteer in companies in service on the 16th April, 1862, provided the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed, and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

VIII. All exemptions Jeretofore granted are su

ject to revision, under in structions from the Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, wil I be revoked. S. COOPER

In the House of Representatives, on Friday lasts bill, now pending in the House:

"Mr. Staples, of Virginis, who was entitled to the floor, moved to re-commit the bill and amendments to the military committee, and said that that committee, at the last session of Congress, reported a bill similar to the one now under cor It was rejected in the House by a decisive vote. Let us earnestly hope that this bill may share the same fate. He had voted against the proposition then, and there was nothing in the condition of the country, or in the reasoning of the honorable gen-tleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Miles) that would induce him to change the opinion then entertained. He (Mr. Staples) argued at considerable length to show that the Secretary of War could not perform the duties this bill would impose upon him; that he (the Secretary) would be compelled to delegate the power to innumerable boards and agents, dis persed throughout the country; that these boards would open now sources of patronage and power; that they would be exposed to all the temptations of personal, political and family influence, to fraud, corruption and bribery-creating, by their decisions, dissatisfaction among the people and discon-tent in the army. He insisted that the expense of an universal conscription would be enormous; that no man could estimate the injury inflicted upon all the industrial interests of the country by the sudden stoppage of so many callings and pursuits un-til the Secretary of War shall determine who shall be detailed, and for what purpose. The honorable gentleman from South-Carolina says that Congress cannot agree upon a bill." The gentleman is mistaken. It may require time, but an actual vote will always test the sense of the House upon any proposition for exemption. The same process of reason ing would lead us to commit to the President the whole subject of taxation and currency. Upon that question there are wider differences of opinion than any other in the whole range of political economydifferences as to principle and differences as to detail. But, sir, these difficulties do not relieve Congress from the obligation of maturing such measures of finance as the necessities of the country demand. The whole subject of conscription and exemption belongs to Congress, and to Congress mone. It is a legislative power, a legislative discretion, and a legislative obligation. Congress must declare war, Congress must raise armies, Congress must determine who are to compose the armies, and who are to be exempt from military service. For the proper exercise of this trust the members are responsible to their constituents, to the country and to posterity. Who so capable of discharging this trust as the men upon this floor, fresh from the people, and familiar with all their wants, their necessi

64 soldiers, and 750 mounted men; South-Carolina, 64 officers and 141 men; Georgia, 68 officers, 208 men, besides Lee's battalion of Rangers, consisting of 80 officers and 455 men. The duties of the Conscript Bureau, besides enrolling conscripts, extend to arresting and returning deserters and absentees the number of whom are now very great; and the matter of furloughs and details outside the army, which alone amounted to 1,800. A bill to allow Chaplains to draw the rations of a soldier and those who have horses to draw forage

for the same, was passed, A resolution was adopted that a special committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the impressment, for the army, of a share of the pork and bacon held by persons in the country, who have a full year's supply, prices for the same to be agreed upon by the par-ties, or ascertained by local appraisers, without

appeal.

Three hills introduced to pay for herses killed, captured, or permanently disabled in the service,

and ordered to be printed. Resolution adopted calling on the President for the names of persons authorized to raise companies, battalions and regiments since the 27th September. 1869, in sections where the conscription has not been suspended, and the number of men raised .-A resolution of commitree on elections to inquire into the expediency of allowing Maryland soldiers

to elect a delegate to Congress, was lost.

The Sepate adopted a resolution calling on the President for Bragg's report of the battle of Chickamauga. Passed, a bill to allow officers of the Nao draw rations and fuel. Also, a bill fixing first Monday in May next for the next Congress to House adjourned to meet to-night at

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—When the House met last enight it immediately went into secret session on the tax and currency bills, and continued over two hours. The House met this morning at ten and went into secret session at eleven, cotinuing till after three, showing they are working earnestly to dispose of matters soon as possible. This morning a bill was presented to authorize the President to seaspend the writ of habeas corpus in any city, town or military district when in his judgement the public safety requires, to apply only to arrests made by the suthority of the Confederate government and for ot ences against the same, and to continue in force till thirty days after the meeting of next Congress; also a bill to give transportation to all soldiers or furlough, same are now on sick furloughs; and a bill that the proceeds of sales of property in the year 1868, r. used or acquired any previous year, shall not be taxed. These bills were appropriately re-

A resolution was adopted instructing the commixtee of Ways and Means to enquire into the propriety of allo wing the tax in kind on cotton to be paid in money, and prescribes the manner in which cotton due the covernment shall be prepared when not so much as a bate; also that the same committee inquire in to the p. op riety of making all duties on blockade goods pay able in specie.

The Military communities reported a bill to confer on Adjutants of battalio us and regiments the rank and pay of Captain of Ca. alry. The bill was taken up and discussed till the bour arrived to go into

The Senate committee con commerce reported several important bills-on a to prohibit during the war the exportation of any cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, sugar, molass, and rice, except under such regulations as the P resident may prescribe. Another prohibits the in portation of any articles of luxury during the war. It pronibits by name a very long list to confine all importations strictly to articles of necessity. The Secretary of

the Treasury is authorized to prescribe the maximum prices at which certain articles a fall be made. The same committee reported back to the Senate the resolution of the legislature of Georgia favoring. the appointment of citizens not liable to mi litary service to act as impressing agents. The committee unanimously approved the measure, and hoped the Secretary of War would adopt it.

The Senate went into secret seasion on the bill to increase the military age to fifty-five, &c.

WELL AND TRULY SAID .- The Progress of Mon-

"Much has been said about the influence of cartain papers and meetings in North-Carolina, and that the cause has been injured by the sentiments of the one and the action of the other; but the course of Congress, since the commencement of the present session, has raised a clamor for peace through-out the length and breadth of this State as far in adwance of the fealings created by the meetings held last summer as an Egyptian pyramid is superior to a pigmy nine pin; and if the people are permitted to vote at the election in August next, no man can secure their suffrages for place or power who is not pledged to contend for the personal liberty of the citizen and to favor and urge negotiations with the enemy for an honorable peace. The first month of the present session of Congress has done more to dispose the muids of the people of North-Carolina for peace than all that newspapers, meetings and politicians have done since the war commenced, and they will not again vote for or confide in any one who will not represent their views .-This people have poured out their blood and 'tressure like water, and while they would by no means sheathe the sword, thinking that the time has come when self-interest as well as honesty demands that an earnest effort should be made to stop the inhuman butchery which bids fair to devastate both sections, they intend to exercise their rights as free citizens of a sovereign State. North-Carolina has been true to the Confederacy and only asks that the Confederacy be true to her; and come what may, she will never surrender her own sovereignty or consent to the enslavement of her citizens upon the ples of military necessity."

THE BATTLE FIELD OF CHICKAPAUGA. - A COFFES pondent who lately visited the batte-field of Ohick-

The battle field of Chickamauga is entirely deserted. Its thousand mounds of earth are sinking to their old level, and the stench of a month ago has passed away, as the cold weather has frozen the ground and the crisp atmosphere borns away the effluvia of putrifying carcases. It is a gloomy place, however, and will always remain in my mind associated with sad shapes,

Public Meeting in Johnston County.

On Thursday, the 7th inst, a public meeting was held at the Court house in Smithfield, and, on motion of Msj. W. A. Smith, Simon Godwin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. B. A. Woodall and

derived from the people only, and that any legisla-tion by the Confederate Congress or decision of the judiciary denying or abridging their rights, would

Resolved, That a clear and strict subordination of the miltary to the civil law is one of the pillars of republican liberty, and any attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or to supercede the civil law

Resolved, That the late act of Congress conscript-

Resolved, That North-Carolina as a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when she is forced to decide between a military desple, she will choose the latter through a Conven-

tion of her citizens. Resolved, That the prompt and decided course of

law, meets our unqualified approbation, and we embrace the present as a fit occasion to assure him that the people will sustain him in the protection of their rights and the discharge of his duties as the Executive of North-Carolina, and that we most respectfully and earnestly request him to convene the Legislature, at an early day, if in his judgment the interest of the people and the maintenance of our rights as a sovereign and independent State re-

ocuntry.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the impressment law as it now exists, and we do hereby request

Resolved, That we regard this as a favorable op-

of their toil and danger.

quested to copy. _____ The foregoing resolutions were separately read

port of the resolutions.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
SIMON GODWIN, Ch'n. B. A. WOODALL, Secretaries.

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regula-tions are published for the information of all per-

erate States. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnish-

ed substitutes.

as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished sub-

scripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of valunteering, and held for assignment according

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the Camp of Instruc-

under this order, will pass through the Capp of Iustruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

Adjt. and Insp. Gen. Nor STARVED OUT YET. -At the great sale of the

at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel; 4,000 to 5,000 bushels sweet pointoes at 50 (0 80 cents; and a large quantity of ground peas at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. This does not look like a gtarving.

PROVOST MARSHAL WATERS -We take much pleasure in saying that Capt. Waters, the present-Provost Marshal of this post, has shown himself attentive to his duties in sending off stragglers and preserving the general good order of the City, and that he is active and vigilant whenever the peace of the community is menaced by soldiers, or oth-

RALEIGH MARKET.

BY W. C. UPGHURCH, GROCER BACON - Hog round CORN-Per barrel, very scarce DUCKS EGGS . FLOUR-Family FODDER—Per hundred FEATHERS FLAXSEED HIDES-Dry HAY-Per hundred NAILS-Scarce OATS-Per hundred PORK-Per hundred POTATOES-Sweet PEAS-Ground

STOCK MARKET.

OBPTUARY NOTICES. Died, at his residence, at the N. C. White Sulphur Springs, Catawba county, Jan. 3d, 1864, of Erysipelas, Con. Honack L. Bobands, in the 49th year of his age. None knew him but to love him.—Salibbury Watchman.

THE MAYORALTY.—WE ARE AU-thorized and requested to announce Col. W. H. HAB-RISON as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty at he election on Monday next, the 18th inst. WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND RE-

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND RE-quested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the

Jan. 7, 1864. WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUES-TED to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the

WEARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN NICHOLS as a candidate for re-election as

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REquested to announce WILEY SAULS as a candidate for Constable in District No. 2, at the ensuing muni-

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. R. B. HAYWOOD as a candidate for Comm sinuer in the Eastern Ward.

Mg. Editor: - Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward the name of PARKER OVERBY, Esq. as a candidate for re-election for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the City. He will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Epiron: - Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward the name of ALEXANDER CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the City.

Mr. EDITOR: —Have the kindness to state in your paper that Cot. W. H. H. Tuckes will be supported for Commissioner in the Western Ward, by MANY CITIZENS.

ENOR SALE ... A FEW CONFEDERATE seven per cent. Bonds on very reasonable terms.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO. Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1864.

PLOWS, WROUGHT IRON AND GRINDSTONES.—We keep constantly on hand a stock of
the following Plows: No. 0, No. 11, No. 60, and points and
bare for the same. Wrought from in all shapes, suitable
for farming purposes, and-Grindstones, of all sizes, any of
which we will exchange for cast and wrought iron scraps,
brass, copper, zinc, produce of any kind or money.

SHAT, WILLIAMSON & OO.,

1North State Iron and Brass Works.

Relaigh, N. C., Jan. 16, 1864. 34—wlypd.

Baleigh, N. C., Jan. 14, 1864.

I take this method of informing my persons who may wish to purchase a comfortable residence, remote from the obseny, in a village noted for its healthy location and attractive for its good society, that I will either sell or trade my darge and commodious house and lot, with all necessary outhouses and an excellent garden, with nearly three access of rich soil with delightful water. If any person should desire such a retreat from the section of country that is tikely to be invaded by the enemy, and is disposed to exchange land for the above property. I give notice to such that a trade of that sort can be had with the subscriber, provided the terms will correspond according to the risk provided the terms will correspond according to the risk of disadvantages under which property in that section would be placed, or I will sell my own for each for any currency that may be in good repute at the time of sale, or for State bonds or cutten.

Also a steam saw mill for sale or trade. If the above property is not sold I will rent it out. Hillsboro', Jan. 14, 1864.

MAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE jail of Surry county, N. C., on the 21st of Decamber, 1868, a negro boy who says his name is ARCH, and belongs to R. M. Clark, of Patrisb county, Virginia. Said boy is about 18 or 20 years old, five fast eight or the inches high, and dark. The owner is hereby detilled to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him alway, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. HAYMORE, Shared of Surry county.

OXFORD FEMALE-COLLEGE .- THE of January, and close on Thursday, the 20 J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C. 2—4tpd.

Jan. 4, 1984. T. HUGHES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Claims of every description against the Confederate States Government settled with accuracy and dispatch Attends all the Courts held in the City of Richmond. Address Box 116u, Richmond, Va. 7—171

Semi-Weekly Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY .- Four dollars for six

months, in stivance. TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Six dollars for six months, in advance. Terms of Advertising. Advertisements inserted for \$2 per square of 14 lines or less for first insertion, and \$1 per square for each subsequent insertion. Persons desiring to contract for six

months, will be charged the above rates with a deduction of 25 per cent, on the whole amount. The Standard is conducted strictly on the cash principle. All papers are discontinued when the time paid for expires.

All remittances of money at the risk of those sending. RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864.

It will be seen by the synopsis of proceedings which we publish to day, that the House of Representatives in Richmond has ordered an inquiry into the expediency of impressing the provisions of those of our citizens who have laid in a year's supply—that is, the smoke-houses and corn-cribs of our people are to be visited by impressing officers and their allowance made them by these officers,

without appeal to higher authority. The most important measures are still discussed in secret session, and the people are, therefore, in the dark as to the shape these measures are assuming, the votes upon them, and what is said by members in relation to them. We shall keep our read-

ers posted as to final action on these measures. Congress has made secresy the rule, and the publication of its proceedings the exception to the rule, thus reversing the intent and meaning of the Constitution. The constituent body can have no check on the representative when business is transacted in secret, and a fundamental principle of free government, to wit, the responsibility of the representative to his constituents, is thus deliberately disregarded. Congress appears to be desperate. Many of the members, who are weak men, appear to be greatly alarmed, and but for the common sense and good judgment of the people they would communi-

cate their desperation and alarm to the country. We are assured by those who have the matter in charge in this town and County, that they know that the poor have never been so well provided for

as since the war .- Fayetteville Observer. We have heard of statements similar to the above as having been made verbally, but this is the first time we have seen such a statement in print. We do not believe it. It is not possible with corn at \$15 per bushel, bacon \$3 per pound, flour 60 cents per pound, leather \$14 to \$20 per pound, cotton yarn at \$20 to \$30 per bunch, and cotton cloth at \$3 50 per yard; while the amounts realized by seamstresses, laborers, and workingmen they are compelled to pay for the necessaries of life. The truth is, "the poor," as they are called; have never suffered as they have suffered since this. war. Thousands of families are half clad, and without a morsel of meat, and many of them find it difficult to get bread. The spectre of gaunt poverty and want stalks this day through the cabins of thousands of our people, who before the war were in comfortable circumstances." "The poor," as they are sneeringly called, have been reduced to want, and in some instances to beggary, by this cruel and wicked war, and when they complain and want peace, they are told to be quiet, for they have never been so well provided for as since the war! Indeed, many who lived comfortably before the war, and even in affluence, are now so reduced that they do not know one week how they will secure a support the next. It is all very well for those who have an abundance of corn and meat, or who have made fortunes during the war out of the necessities of the people by manufacturing and selling cotton cloth and yarn, or by speculation, to say that "the poor" have no cause for complaint; but no statement of this kind in print or otherwise can charge the facts. The following extract from a communication in the last Spirit of the Age, wnit-

ten by a gentleman who has recently visited the mountain region of this State, contains a volume: "Hundreds of almost naked and starving mothers and children may be seen huddling together in huts and log cabins among these mountains, without supplies of food or clothing, seemingly awaiting the result of fate. My heart swells with deep emo-

tions, and my eyes are ready to overflow with tears, when I reflect upon the helpless people." Here is a picture to which we would direct the eye of the Obserner. "Almost naked and starving mothers and children huddling together in huts and log cabins!"-and the winter only half gone, with the pinching scarcity of the spring and summer befor them, and no prespect of even as full a crop as was made last year. This of itself, it seems to us, is an argument for peace which should reach the

dullest ear and the hardest heart; and yet when a Constitution of the people is urged, on when it is proposed that the State take some steps to end the war and relieve this and other miseries, the Obserser cries out that "the poor" are in a better condition than they were before the war, and that the advocates of peace are false to the country. But time will show who are true and who are false. The day is not distant when the people will take their affairs into their own hands, and those who

We invite the attention of our readers to the able and well considered communication in the Standard to-day, over the signature of " Observer," setting forth reasons why a State Convention should be called. These reasons, not to mention others, strike us as cogent and conclusive. We believe the time has come when North Carolina should take steps in her sovereign capacity, to check the usurpations of he Confederate government and pave the way to

may stand in their way will "break like a pipestem

The Fayetteville Observer says we are "deep in a combination to oust" Gov. Vance from office-or, in other words, to defeat him if he should be a candidate for re-election. This is not true. We know of no "combination" against Gov. Vance, and if in exists we are not in it. The Conservative people of the State have a right to re elect Gov. Vance, and they have a right to defeat him. "We shall go with the people hereafter, as heretofore. If Gov. Vance should go with the people who have honored him by placing him where he is, he will be re elected, if he should desire it but is he should oppose the views and wishes of those who made him Goveraor, he will be defeated. That is all. The Conservative party of this State is united, compacted, firm in its purposes, and growing in-strength every day; and it will not sacrifice itself or the great objects it has in view for an man or set of men,

By the way, who is the Raleigh "detective" wh informed the Observer that we are "deep in a cor/

ination" against Gov. Vance?

A Word about the Farmers.

Mr. Wigfall alluded some days since in the Sen ate, to the contrast between the disposition of the farmers at the beginning of the war and at this time, in relation to furnishing supplies to the army and to consumers generally. Two years ago, he said, the farmers of Orange County, Virginia, furnished large quantities of supplies to Gen. Beauregard free of charge; now they haggled about the price of a pound of pork, and would burn their wheat before they would sell it to the government. Mr. Wigfall attributes this change to the fall in value of Confederate money, but this is not the true cause. It is the result of the unjust and oppressive manner in which the farmers of the country have been treated by the government. In the first place, the government issued a currency which to some extent it repudiated, thus adding to its rate of depreciation; in the second place, it passed the tithing law which operates unequally, and exposes much of what is collected to decay and loss; in the third place, the impressment law steps in to take from the farmer what the tithing law has spared; in the fourth place, the government officer notifies the farmer not to sell any thing which the impressment law has spared, as the government with need when may be eft; in the fifth place, exemptions from military service are provided for nearly every calling with the exception of that of the farmer; in the sixth place, the slaves are frequently ordered to distant points to work on fortifications, and the farmers themselves have been required to lose valuable time in attending musters; and in addition to all this. the prices of labor, iron, agricultural implements and the like are enormous; and when we consider these things, with the further fact that the farmers

have to pay at the highest rates for every thing which they purchase of the merchants for consumption in their families, we are not surprised that they ask the prices they do for what they have to sell. Every thing comes from the soil. It is the only ource of life and wealth to all classes. Yet those who cultivate the soil have enjoyed no exemptions

from military service, and the heaviest burdens in other respects have been laid upon them. The necessaries of life, scarce at this time and selling at enormous prices, will be still scarcer six months hence, and if Confederate money should be the standard then as now, prices will have greatly increased. Thousands of farms in this State of all sizes are now uncultivated, the fences decaying, the ditches filling up, and the fields covered with briars and weeds. The stock of horses, cattle, mules, and sheep has greatly diminished in nu." ber and value; a vast amount of labor of both races, white and black, has been lost to the State; the means of improving the lands that may be cultivated, such as foreign manures, composts and the like are not to be had; and suitable implements for breaking up and pulverizing the soil, and preparing it for the crops, cannot be obtained, while those on hand are wearing out. A supply of corn, and fodder, and bacon is indispensable to the making of the next crop. Hands and horses cannot work without strong food. Where is this food to are not at all as high in proportion as the prices | come from? We fear it is not in the country in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. We may, therefore, look for a smaller crop the present year than was realized last year; and if a still further drain should be made on our agricultural pop-

> the most distressing consequences. We sound the alarm in time-let Congress look to it.

"Too Fond of Power." It was admitted by Mr. Miles, in some remarks in the House of Representatives a few days since. that President Davis is " too fond of power." Mr.

Miles is a friend of the President, and one of his spokesmen in the House. 'Too fond of power." Such has been the characteristic of every tyrant and usurper from Cæsar to Napoleon. Good men are not "fond of power." GEORGE WASHINGTON might have made himself by a word Dictator, but he rejected the very thought as degrading to his peerless fame. When the war was over he laid all his power at the feet of the Congress at Annapolis, and declared that in divest-

ing himself of it he experienced great relief and President Davis has filled the land with his party favorites, who look to him as the source of their privileges and exemptions from active military service, and who, in most instances, are prepared to surrender the liberty for which we are contending in order to gratify their own selfish views. If we were sure, as we cannot be, judging by the past that he would wield the immense power which he already has, and which he is evidently seeking to increase, for the good of the country, our fears for the future would be lessened; but we would not be

willing to trust even a good man with the exercise of arbitrary power. A good man entrusted with despotic power, would soon become a bad man. We concur with the Charleston Mercury that violations of the Constitution, disregard of Stata

rights, and such measures as would result in a Central Dictatorship, are fraught with incalculable in-IL CONSCRIPT ALL MEN-TAX ALL PROPERTY-Suspend Hannas Corpus .- It is a bad sign when, place of the steady self-possession and calm exercise of wisdom displayed by the Roman Senate after the battle of Cannæ, the recklessness of alarm

and the desperation of demagngulam show their presence in the Congress of the Confederate States. Propositions to trample upon the Constitution un-er which the legislative and executive branches of the Confederate government hold their seats in Richmond-to violate the oaths of office, and, under the plea of necessity, without authority of law, and against State Rights, to place all persons and all property and all liberty under a Central Dictatorship, may be thought by some to be fraught with safety and peace. But it becomes the patriotic, intelligent and unterrified representatives of States and peoples to comprehend the true causes of our danger, and to apply such remedies as the great legislative powers of the country afford. Not a want ot power, but a failure to employ the best agents and to use efficiently the powers conferred, has brought us into our present condition of peril. The mismanagement of our financial affairs and military resources, with the inefficient execution of impor tent laws, indicate the source of our weakness and the direction where the legislative attention is most needed. Instead of going into wild revolutionary talk, like some that he's been attered, and proposals to accumulate all pover in the same hands, Congress may bend its e forts to infusing competency and vig or in the but eaux and departments of the adminis ration, without upsetting our government or over riding laws under the Constitution. Con-The E xecutive has power enough, if used with en-

ergy and wisdom. Anything else is madness." Tf B DANGER. -The danger is, says the Montgomery Mail, not that Congress will do nothing, but the t it will do too much. Carry out the recomm/endations of the memorialists in reference to inc/reasing the army, and put the whole male population in the service-and we are vanquished and overrun before the first of next September, not by Lincoln's armies, but by starvation. We are confronted by two foes, neither one less dangerous than the other. The Yankees and want of food menace us on each side, and we must have a vigilant eye to both. Abstract the whole white male papulation from production, and famine stalks over the

The Pending Military Bill. Mr. Staples, of Virginia, submitted the following striking and manly remarks on Mr. Miles' military

powers of an autocrat. It invests him with prerogatives before which those of Napoleon sink into in significance. Pass this bill, and no man can purshe a mechanical occupation, no man practice med-

ing the ante-root as of the War department and the avenues that lead to the executive office, humbly asking for the detail of a shoemaker, or tanner, or minister of the Gost el, for our constituents. He would not vote to expose his constituents to influulation to increase the army, we may anticipate ences so demoralizing. He would not subject him-self to the loss of that ma, ly independence so nec-

> government." the false charge that their resolutions were prepared in Raleigh, and by inference, in the Standard office; but we tell that paper that the Standard belongs to no Raleigh clique, as it would have its readers

Raleigh endeavoring to manufacture and shape pubestablishment to Mr. S. W. Whitaker. Mr. Whit-

no doubt render the Bulletin an acceptable visitor to its numerous patrons.

ident ex-officio, and Hon. E. G. Reade.

of New Hanove. Henry A. London, Esq., of Chatham, and Richard J. Ashe, Esq., of Orange county.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, duted Азневовочен, Јап. 9, 1864. patronized the Fayetteville Observer, but owing to his blind zeal in upholding the rash measures of

the Standard as being the great exponent of the rights of the people. We bid you go on—the people will sustain you." We are constantly cheered by letters like the above, from all parts of the State. The people are with us in this crisis, and against the Observer .-The special pleuding and misrepresentations to which that paper is resorting in its extremity, will not extricate it from the difficulties which beset it. Its only hope of retaining its influence, or rather of

Hon. Wm. A. Gfaham Senator elect to the Senate of the Confederate States, has resigned his se at in the Legislature of this State, as Senator from Orange county. No one, as yet, has been mentioned as his successor, but we hope some one will be selected who will fill the distinguished place with honor to himself and profit to the people at large. Mr. Graham will be an ornament to the Confederate States Senate, and we do not hesitate to express it. as our opinion, that he will rank far above any othtive experience. To such men the country have a right to look with confidence for some reform in our policy, if it is possible to be brought about. Would that there were many more such in the Senate .-

day last says:

or man in that body for ability, and useful Legisla

amauga writes:

the best the country afforded, and all this was presumed by innecent people to be derived from the salary of his office.—Rich, Whig.

deficit was discovered. He was living like Dives of

ties, and the diversified interests of an extensive country? Wify, sir, we are seat here for this purpose; and when we acknowledge ourselves incapable of performing this legislative duty we should resign our seats and go back and so tell our constituents. This bill clothes the President with the

icine, publish a newspaper, or ascend the pulpit and proclaim the tidings of the Sospel without crawling to the footstool of power, and humbly asking permassion from an omnipotent executive. Pass this oill, and then commences the scramole for executive favor and patronage. We shall have the War department and the Executive mansion beleaguered by an in unnerable throng of suppliants and beggars for " he thrift that follows fawning." Members of Cong ress will be expected to swell the host

essary to a representative of the people in his whole intercourse with the executive departments of the The Fayetteville Observer refusers to correct its misstatement that the resolutions a cently adopted by the people of Johnston County we,"e prepared in Raleigh. It declines to discuss our "knowledge on the subject," and says "the information upon which the statement was made in the Observer was and is regarded by us as unquestionable." The Observer speaks as it is prompted. It sought to prejudice the action of the people of Johnston by

believe, but is an independent Conservative journal both in tone and conduct. If there are cliques in lic opinion, the Standard does not belong to them. CHARLOTTE BULLETIN .- Mr. Britton has retired from the Charlotte Bulletin, having disposed of the

aker is a sprightly and agreeable writer, and will Meeting of Board of Internal Improvement. At a meeting of this Board, held on Wednesday,

the 13th inst, there were present Gov. Vance, Pres-The following appointments were made as Mana gers of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement : Dr. B. Haywood, of Wake; B. G. Worth, Esq.,

"Heretofore the people of this community have Jeff Davis and his proselytes at Richmond to the utter neglect of the rights of our good and grious State, the people are quitting the Observer, and I hear nine-tent hs of them speak in favor of

regaining it, is in a prompt return to Conservative

place in the Sena ly tilled -Salisbury Watchman A DEFAULTING QUARTERMASTER. - The Mobile Tribune learns that one of our Confederate Quartermasters has been discovered to be a detaulter in the small sum of \$500,000. The investigation of his defections had not been completed when this little

ted in open session, but so far without success.

The President's yeto to the bill to place a million of dollars in the bands of the provisional Governor of Kentneky to clothe Kentucky soldiers, was the subject of some comment. A bill was passed on the 19th January, 1862, appropriating two millions to aid in raising troops in Kentucky, before they

J. R. Coats, Ben'j. Godwin, Thos. D. Sneed, and Sam'l. Woody, Esq'rs., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

was addressed in spirited and patriotic addresses by
Dr. J. T. Leach and Maj. W. A. Smith.

The committee returned and through their chair-

preamble and resolutions, viz:
WHENEAS, The alarming and fearful tendency of
the Confederate government towards a military des-

gether, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances; therefore be it—

Resolved, As all political power is vested in and

report from the Superintendent of Conscription was presented, showing the number of officers and soldiers engaged in executing the conscipt law, in the States of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia, there are 4 colonels, 8 majors, 28 captains, 65 lieutenats, 81 physicians, and 197

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of Substitutes in the military service of the Confed-

[Approved, December 28th, 1868.]

acts of Congress, III. Persons herein rendered liable to military

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrollment of persons herein made

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or couscripts VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations, for the enforcement

McAlpine property, near Eutaw, Alabama, a few days since, 15,000 or 20,000 bushels of corn sold for 55 to 75 cents per bushel; 2,000 bushels peas

SUGAR-Brown

TALLOW

Thunsday, Jan. 14, 1864.

Confederate Bonds not in much demand; sales of a few this week at 105. North-Carolina old sixes, 560. North-Carolina new sixes, 280. North-Carolina new sixes, Internal Improvement. 820. North Carolina eights, 290, and interest. Hank notes, 825, for fives and upwards.—Specie—Gold held at 28; Silver, 25. North-Carolina Treasury notes, ones and twos, 85 premium.

or Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. AT THE REQUEST OF MANY FRIENDS N. S. HARP annuances himself a candidate for Com-missioner in the Eastern Ward.

WILLIAM F. ANKEW as a candidate for Com-missioner in the Western Ward of the City of Raleigh.

For the Standard.

He will be supported by Dec. 81, 1868.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1868.

BAL ESTATE IN HILLSBOROUGH,
D. Orange county, for sale or exchange for a plantation
of good farming land in some of the low counties of NorthCardina.
I take this method of informing any persons who may

Apply either in person or by letter to the sub-criber.
H. L. OWEN. Tarboro Southerner please copy six times and send

Sherift of Burry county.